

- Light:** 0.50 or more of the section shows Light distress, OR A combination of distress conditions is present on 0.33 or more of the section with some Moderate distress.
- Moderate:** 0.50 or more of the section shows Moderate distress OR A combination of distress conditions is present on 0.33 or more of the section with some Severe distress.
- Severe:** 0.33 or more of the section shows Severe distress.

The definitions applied to the raveling distress are:

- Light:** Aggregate loss is not great; small amounts of stripping may be detected; aggregate has started to wear away.
- Moderate:** Some stripping evident; random stripping with small areas (less than one square foot) or strips of aggregate broken away.
- Severe:** Stripping very evident; aggregate accumulations may be a problem; large sections (greater than one square foot) of stripping with aggregate layer broken away.

Oxidation (weathering) is the hardening and aging of the asphalt binder. The surface binder has worn away to expose coarse aggregate. This condition will normally be found on plant mix pavement, therefore, indicate oxidation on Plant Mix surfaces only. Weathering usually covers the entire surface.

For the NCDOT survey a single value is assigned to represent oxidation for the entire test section. For this distress only two potential ratings are given, none and severe. The definitions applied to this distress are as follows:

- None:** Oxidation is not present on the section.
- Severe:** Oxidation is present on the section.

Bleeding is a film of bituminous material on the pavement surface that creates a shiny, reflective surface. Bleeding is caused by excess asphalt cement in the mix and/or low air void content. During hot weather the asphalt fills the voids of the mix and then expands out onto the surface of the pavement. The process is not reversible during cold weather, thus asphalt binder will accumulate on the surface.

No attempt has been made to define various levels of severity. Bleeding should be recognized when it is extensive enough to create a uniform coating in the wheel path(s).

For this distress the NCDOT ranks the pavement into one of four categories; none, light, moderate or severe depending on the extent of the bleeding:

- Light:** Condition is present on 10 to 25 percent of the section.
- Moderate:** Condition is present on 26 to 50 percent of the section.
- Severe:** Condition is present on greater than 50 percent of the section.

Patching is defined as any surface area of the existing pavement that indicates some type of maintenance repair has taken place. These patched areas may be Plant Mix or BST skin patches, edges, overlays or full depth patches. They may be in spot locations, along one or both edges, in the wheelpaths, across the entire surface for short distances, or a combination of any of these. In-